

7-15-44

J. A. VRYDAGH

INDIANA ROOM
Emeline Fairbanks Mem. Lib.

M. U. VRYDAGH

VRYDAGH & SONS

Terre Haute Architects

V.

PAMPHLET FILE

R. T. VRYDAGH

VRYDAGH

ARCHITECTS AND SUPERINTENDENTS

Plans, Elevations, Sections, Working Drawings and Specifications furnished for

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OFFICE

925 South Seventh Street, Between Park and Farrington

TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA

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THIS IS A THREE PAGE LEAFLET PUBLISHED ABOUT THE YEAR 1883

FOR RUSTLE

BY J. A. VRYDAGH

about 1885

TO OUR PATRONS
-AND THE-
PUBLIC IN GENERAL

Having returned home after an absence of nearly two years, we present ourselves again with a stock of new ideas and knowledge gathered during our sojourn at the East. Some of the readers of these lines may not know us, therefore we mention as introductory, a few of the buildings erected upon our plans and under our supervision, excepting therefrom those erected at Evansville which were superintended by Mr. Levi S. Clarke, architect, our former partner.

We mention in Terre Haute, Indiana:

The Indiana State Normal School
The Terre Haute Opera House
The entire Wholesale Grocery and Spice Mills of Mr. Herman Hulman
The Catholic Orphan Home
St. Joseph's Catholic Church
St. Patrick's Catholic Church
Anton Mayer's Malt House
The extensive Marble Block, on Main Street, between Sixth and Seventh, erected by Miss Raridon and the late John O'Boyle and Chauncy Rose.
The Deming Block, northeast corner of Main and Sixth Streets
The Beach Block, southeast corner Main and Sixth
The Postoffice and Prairie City Bank
The elegant turreted corner, Sixth and Ohio Streets
The Terre Haute Savings Bank and adjoining buildings, south and west
The Fairbanks and Duenweg's Distillery
The office, etc., of the Terre Haute House, and numerous stores, warehouses, round houses, car houses, and fine residences and dwellings.

At Greencastle, Ind., we erected:

The Asbury, now De Pauw, University
The First National Bank
Several school houses, business blocks and fine residences

At Brazil, Ind., we show the East and West School Houses, Churches, etc.

At Sullivan, Ind., the Court House.

At Bedford, Ind., the Court House, built of Oolitic lime stone.

At Mt. Vernon, Ind., the Court House, with its fire-oriif vaulted offices, and fine court room for speaking.

At Washington, Daviess Co., Ind., we erected the fine graded School.

We furnished plans for the following buildings at Evansville, Ind.

The Odd Fellows' Hall
Several business blocks for Charles Viele
The Lewis Block
The Vickery Wholesale and Retail Grocery
The residence of the late Hon. John Ingle
The residence of Mr. Boetticher
The residence of Mr. Thayer
The residence of Mr. Rose
The residence of the Hon. Victor Birch, etc., and three large graded school houses.

This partial list of buildings, of which we were the architects, show that we have heretofore enjoyed a large share of the public patronage and that we have always filled the expectations of our patrons. After a lapse of years our buildings have lost nothing in the public estimation. The Indiana State Normal School is today quoted in the school geographies of the land from Maine to California and from the lakes to the gulf as "admirable". It will be many years before any building in Terre Haute will stand above it. From the prairie its imposing outline will always loom up above the horizon like the cathedrals of the mediaeval cities. Neither county nor government buildings will ever shadow it. It was an agreeable surprise to us of Terre Haute to see that Washington, the Capital of the country, had no theatre to compare with the Terre Haute Opera House, for external appearance, the magnificent lines and fine acoustics of the auditorium, and the amplitude of the stage. People must travel much before they will see a mercantile establishment that will compare with the wholesale grocery and spice mills of Mr. Herman Hulman. To be short, we will ever attempt to do the best for our patrons and to serve them well. We have spared no pains to acquire knowledge and practical experience to qualify ourselves as architects, engineers, artis and mechanics.

We are now better prepared than ever to handle any kind of building, from the smallest to the largest dimensions. We are prepared to design in any style of architecture, of modern fashion, as well as the former types-plain or elaborate, light or strong, temporary or durable, as may be desired. Besides style, strength, beauty and durability, we will endeavor to give each house, each building, each edifice, a perfect fitness of its own. We will give our patrons all the good points advanced by theory and approved by experience. No design that we make will be duplicated by us. We make always new designs, leaving others to copy our works, as witnessed in many instances. The people of this country, from year to year, want better buildings. We are always ready to give them what they want to suit the times. Our work, whenever so ordered, will be of the best art, equal to any eastern or European production.

We make fine residences a specialty, be they of wood, brick or stone, or a combination of either.

We make a perfect school building, be it for a hamlet or a metropolis. We have had considerable experience upon this subject, besides being fully posted on the principles and progress made in that line by the enlightened European states.

For ecclesiastical buildings we can furnish designs of every style, in English, French, Italian or German architecture, and also in the peculiar American style lately developpd. We can furnish the most picturesque designs of brick, or rubble-stone, especially, that style of architecture to which the ivy will cling and give so much charm.

We make first-class designs of court houses for the convenience of the several county officers and courts. We guarantee that the court rooms of our plans shall have perfect acoustics. The people are called to pay high prices for court houses, and they do not object, provided they see a good, substantial building. The Indiana Oolitic lime stone, upon the statement of the State Geologist, is now considered as one of the most durable stones in the United States. That material is now adopted for most court house buildings. The Indiana State House, at Indianapolis, is being built of it. Government buildings are erected with that stone. We agree with the State Geologist, that the Indiana stone is composed of good resisting elements. Before this official had given his verdict we put the Oolitic lime stone in company with the Joliet lime stone and the Indiana flat rock in one of our buildings, and watched the effect of our variable climate upon the stone. Our climate, now hot, then cold, at times very dry, and at others very wet, is very destructive of material. Our climate is not like that of Egypt, which left stones in perfect condition, after being put in position forty centuries ago. Our climate destroys stone rapidly, but our observation, establishes the fact that the Indiana Oolitic lime stone resists disintegration better than the Joliet stone and the flat rock, and further, it is much cheaper to work than either. It is evidently a good material, if properly handled; there is the rub! We say that the climate of this country will disintegrate the Oolite quickly, in the usual mode of using the material, besides it becomes dingy, especially where soft coal, is used. We have had this draw back under consideration for years and we are now in condition to make designs which will preserve the Oolite for generations to come, and prevent this defacing, which so mars the natural beautiful and chaste tint of the material. It is disagreeable to see monumental buildings get black, dirty, and disintegrate a few years after being built. No costly structures, which, in the future are to be erected upon our plans, shall share similar fate; they will attain old age without decreptt appearance. Their construction will be vigorous. We can make the Indiana Oolitic lime stone, of good quality, as durable as the best granites, and we can make it that it will not get dingy.

No less valuable a material is clay, converted into bricks, terra cotta, tiles, etc. The richest and most picturesque architecture can be wrought out of these materials. Any one having traveled through the east and the European countries need not be convinced of the truth of this assertion. Pressed bricks, plain and molded, encaustic tiles, terra cotta ornamentation, have scarcely been used in this section of the country. Any of our customers desiring to try that kind of architecture will please call on us; we will give them designs showing thorough knowledge of the subject.

Our fees for professional services are regulated by percentage upon the cost of the building, as is usual with architects in good standing, that is, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ percent, for full set of plans, specifications, working drawings and duplicates. For such buildings as require but little labor and skill we will reduce percentage accordingly. We take occasion to tell the public that with a good set of matured plans money is saved to the party who builds, because, with these a fair and square competition among contractors is obtained, and the lowest responsible bid secures the contract. The builders, with our plans, having a clear case before them, are also the gainers. We can make plans and specifications involving no extras. We have done it many times in the erection of important buildings. In some cases this is almost impossible, but in general, we say that if a customer understands himself, knows exactly what he wants, and does not vary from the instructions he gives us, and wants a full set of plans and specifications he need not expect any extras.

For superintendence of works, there are established rates - $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent upon cost of works. Superintendence of an architect means that he will cause the plans and specifications to be carried out to the letter; it does not imply that he shall be present at all times upon the works. This function, in important constructions, is usually devolved upon a foreman, under the direction of the Architect. Sometimes the superintendence is scarcely necessary, at other times it will absorb considerable of the architect's time. Therefore, for any building of which we make the plans and specifications, if our supervision is required, we desire to have a special agreement, defining the duties and remuneration, so that it will be satisfactory to all concerned.

Respectfully,

VRYDAGH AND SONS

located the Water Works Com-
partment, the room of
the postoffice.

who will flourish will do well to
study the law. And they ought
their neighbors to do the same

requested to turn the old canal
and boulevard. Why not do
is really worth serious consid-

proprietor of the National Hotel
at placards in the east end of
ley," solemnly warning the
against the commission of nuis-

secretary of the E. & C. R. R.
is the head of the Evansville
ion that is making a frantic
get control of that road. Their
operating here.

re Brothers found a cow in the
of their store yesterday morn-
tly munching green corn, of
e had devoured nearly a bushel.
opened a back door with her

one of a number of Evansville
is buying up E. & C. Railroad
thirty. He works in the in-
Evansville. It will be well to
well-known parties before sell-

k and barn, both loaded, after
y steaming around awhile
ranging against both banks,
ring around like a blind cow,
waged to get straight and move
river.

a having E. & C. Railroad stock
of, can sell it here—where it
used in the interest of Terre
they make a great mistake
sell it to the agent of Mr.
ed his associates.

as of the Mexican war residing
y are invited to attend a grand
Tipton to-morrow. All de-
attend can go at half-fare from
via, via the Peru road, leaving
at eight o'clock this even-

g ice-water can at the Union
a new sink. The number of
ho quenched their thirst at the
uring the many years it stayed
estimated to be 9,999—, and just
nding the nine in imagination
as the page.

e Baer will soon move their
are into the room formerly oc-
O. L. Baer, who has quit
as that room being larger and
as the one they now occupy. A
from Indianapolis will take the
attens now have.

now afternoon a council of main-
I meet with the Baptist Church,
e Rev. C. R. Henderson, pre-
ordination. The ordination ser-
be in the evening. The public
d to both services, in the after-
o'clock, and in the evening at

Howling letters remain dead at

seven miles northeast of town, has sold
his eighty-acre farm there to a man named
Weldon, a resident of Terre Haute. Mr.
Smith contemplates a removal. He has
lived very many years near the city.

In reference to a recent and mean in-
sultation in the Journal, it may be
proper to state that there is entire har-
mony among the editors of The Express
as regards the Bible in the public
schools and all other questions discussed
in this journal.

J. H. Beadle came from Rockville on
the morning train yesterday, and passed
on to Sullivan in the afternoon. He ex-
pects to take some two hundred "bald
Hoosier boys" with him on his half-fare
excursion to Kansas, which leaves Vin-
cent at 2 P. M. next Friday.

THE CENTENNIAL DESIGN.

Card from Mr. Vrydagh.
TERRE HAUTE & EVANSVILLE, IND.,
August 12, 1873.

EDITOR EXPRESS: By Associated
Press dispatch, I learn that I was among
the ten selected architects for the second
competition of the centennial buildings.
By the Philadelphia Press I learn this
day the particulars of this second com-
petition which is to be ended on or be-
fore the 20th day of September next.

The striking feature about the condi-
tions is the time given to competitors to
prepare their drawings—to wit: forty-
one days including Sundays. For the
preliminary sketches which require but
little time, we had from April until the
15th of July.

The short time now given almost dis-
appears when applied to a competition
over 800 miles distant. Thus, I have
not yet received any official notification
of the awards, nor of the second competi-
tion requirements and conditions—this
is a loss of at least four days. By the
Press I see I have to apply for all the
necessary papers, and declare my inten-
tion to compete, before I can commence
to work. This will entail another loss
of five days.

The committee has distributed no bids
of prices of labor and materials, nor has
it any map giving enough of information
in regard to the grounds and vicinity to
enable a competitor, not a resident of
Philadelphia, to prepare correct estimates
and suitable plans for the transporta-
tion of freight and passengers in and
around the buildings; hence this would
necessitate a visit to Philadelphia, and a
loss of about another week to ship
plans by express and be up in time—the
companies require three days.

From all these, deduct Sundays and a
fraction of time, forcibly lost at business
on hand, and barely fifteen days are left
to prepare an enormous amount of work;
these fifteen days is the time necessary
for an architect to start his work prop-
erly, after this he might put a number of
draughtsmen to work—but then, the time
is up.

I am thus virtually excluded of the
second competition, unless the committee
on plans give me as many working days
as architects in Philadelphia.

You will confer a great favor upon the
undersigned by giving this publicity in
The Express.

Respectfully Yours,
J. A. VRYDAGH.
Author of designs—"Carbon" and
"Bagdad."
E. T. HEIKER, assistant.

Judge Mallott found it necessary to go
a construction upon the 13th clause of
the Company's charter, which provides
"that when the aggregate amount of div-
idends declared amount to the full sum
invested and ten per cent. per annum
thereon, the legislature may so regulate
the tolls of the Company that not mor-
than fifteen per cent. dividends shall be
declared on the capital employed, and
the residue of the earnings shall be paid
over to the school fund," and his conclu-
sion was that nothing could accrue to the
school fund until the legislature had in-
terfered and regulated the tolls; that no
such legislation had been had, the
failure of the Company to pay over its
surplus earnings above fifteen per cent. is
not a ground of forfeiture, and that a
suit can be maintained to recover money
for the school fund till such legislation
has been had. This is the construction
contended for by the Company.

The Judge also decided that the Com-
pany has the right under an act of the
legislature approved to retain its earn-
ings from the stockholders to aid other
companies in constructing connecting
railroads, which would enhance the busi-
ness of its own road, and also that the
Company had the right to purchase and
hold its own stock in the hands of a trust-
tee for any lawful purpose.

The information was thereupon amend-
ed so as to charge that the earnings of
the road had been retained and invested
in the bonds and stocks of other compa-
nies, not for the purpose of aiding in the
construction of connecting lines, but to
prevent the dividends ever reaching the
amount invested and ten per cent. there-
on.

That the stock of the Company has
been increased for the same purpose, that
a portion of its own stock had been pur-
chased and held by the Company for
like purpose, and that certain membe-
rs of the legislature, whose names are giv-
en, had been bribed by the Company to
act as its hirelings, to prevent legislation
regulating the tolls.

Defendants then filed separate de-
murrers to each cause of forfeiture in the
complaint. Mr. Baird began his argu-
ment Friday noon, and closed at ad-
journing time that evening. On Satur-
day morning the attorneys for the state,
Judge Claypool, W. R. Harrison and J.
C. Denny, argued the questions arising on
the demurrer on behalf of the state, and
Mr. Thomas R. Cobb and Colonel R. W.
Thompson for defendants.

Judge Mallott then stated that he was
satisfied that the state might show other
causes of forfeiture than those mentioned
in the charter—that such causes were
not exclusive. But as to the other ques-
tion made by defendants in the demur-
rer, to-wit: whether the state, by the
passage of the act of 1865, extending the
time to the company to complete their
road to the western boundary of the
state, and changing the name of the com-
pany, was a waiver of the right of the
state to insist upon causes of forfeiture
that occurred prior to the passage of said
act, and of which the state had or by
reasonable diligence might have had
knowledge, and as to the question wheth-
er, as a matter of practice, it was neces-
sary for the state to aver want of such
notice, or that defendants should in the
answer aver notice, etc., and whether, as
to such facts (if any such appeared in
the complaint) the state was conclusively
presumed to have notice of the causes
of forfeiture complained of, he took the

CITY AND VICINITY

Solera Cure—Gulick & Berry.
Indling Wood—E. M. Gilman.
Excursion to Atherton.
Infirmary—Chas. Eppinghausen.
Office and Tea—Jos. Strong.
Cunks and Valises—Diekhout.
Singer Sewing Machines.
Hats—John Moore.
Coceries—Rippetoe.
Place of Music—Kissner.
Music—Anton Shide.
Photographs—Wright.
Cottons—Erlanger & Co.
Stereos—Rowlett & Thatcher.
Clocks and Watches—Lightner.
Tobacco—J. B. Lync.

Attention, Consumers of Coal.

We are now prepared to furnish all of desirable grades of coal at the lowest rates, and we therefore advise all who can do so, to give immediate attention to securing their winter supply.

MORGAN & ROSS,
Ohio street, near Sixth.

Good sized spring chickens retail at ten cents.

Mr. Elk has come up the river and Weiber has gone down.

TEAM ran away on Elm street yesterday, with a load of malt.

REMEMBER the outdoor meeting in town square this afternoon.

Grain freights on the I. & St. L. Vandalia roads are steadily increasing.

WATERMELON peddlars were more greedy for cash yesterday, than people watermelons.

FIVE petitions for liquor license were filed with the auditor yesterday. The fifth is the last day of grace.

WITNESSED an excitement was created on Fifth and Main streets, yesterday, by a chase after an escaped canary.

THE damage done the Western Union at "Happy Hollow," a few days ago by malicious boys, has been fully repaired.

MISTAKE in an advertisement of L. A. Ross, yesterday, put Logansport on the C. & T. H. R. R. It should have been Lockport.

THERE was yesterday a bad leak in water pipe on Chestnut street, between Third and Fourth; also on Fourth, between Chestnut and Eagle.

VERAL farmers were frequent passengers of our city pumps yesterday, for with which to wet wagon wheels; lay being so hot that tires got loose.

THE mistake of the Lamasco man can be wondered at, when, pointing to huge lemons in Sage's windows, he said: "Where was them early punkins?"

THE following is the amount of money raised and paid for the week ending Saturday, August 9:

Orders issued.....	\$1,558 60
Orders paid.....	889 43

SIX-year old youth was yesterday

TERRE HAUTE AHEAD.

Beats the World on Architecture.

Two of Her Citizens are Awarded Plans for the Centennial Exposition Building.

J. A. Vrydagh and E. T. Heiner in Luck.

"Bagdad" Honored in the Highest.

The associated press dispatches bring the news that two plans, one from J. A. Vrydagh and the other from E. T. Heiner, of this city, have been accepted by the committee having charge of the construction of the building for the great centennial exposition in Philadelphia in 1876.

Both gentlemen are well known in this city. Mr. Heiner is only about twenty-two years of age.

They forwarded plans a few weeks ago for three buildings, one for the memorial hall, to cost \$12,000,000; one for the exhibition building, to cost \$6,000,000, and one for the art gallery, to cost \$2,000,000. They do not know yet which two of these plans have been accepted.

One of the designs, which has drawn out much praise from the Philadelphia press, was named "Bagdad" by Mr. Vrydagh, after our noted southern suburb. An odd fancy dictated the name, which will now get added notoriety.

The Philadelphia Press, of July 29th, has the following:

"No. 38, Bagdad—Is an elliptical plan, the memorial building, being enclosed in the center of one side. It has a large open court in the center, with four fountains, yards, ornaments, &c. The road front of the memorial building is an excellent production, in the style of that gem of modern French architecture, the Paris opera house. Owing to the grandeur of this memorial hall, the rest of the forty-two designs look rather tame and common place. The art gallery of this number is an ellipse, finished nearly in the same style as the main building, and is apparently good in every particular."

The following is an account of the plans and work of the building committee of the great coming exposition.

Last April the committee on plans and architecture of the United States centennial commission, after consulting upon the subject with the Philadelphia Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, send an invitation to the principal architects and engineers of the world, to submit preliminary plans for the centennial anniversary buildings to be erected in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, for the International Exhibition in 1876. From this preliminary competition were to be selected ten plans, for each of which should be paid the sum of \$1,000.

The buildings for which the ten selected architects are to furnish designs, consist of:

1. The main exposition building, covering not less than twenty acres of grounds.

2d. The memorial hall, covering not

THE GYPSIES.

Their Origin, Their History, Their Language.

Some Account of this Most Mysterious People.

HOW THEY REMAIN PERPETUALLY.

A Visit to their Camp Over the River.

How They Tell Fortunes.

No living people is so enveloped in mystery as the gypsies. They figure in song and story old, almost, as the knowledge of man, and to-day they positively possess the same appearance and peculiarities as was given them in the Persian literature of sixteen hundred years ago.

They call themselves Roma. Some (probably from the Sind or Indus river), and Pharaons, in allusion to their pretended Egyptian origin. The names given to them by other nations are: Zingari in Italy, Gitanos in Spain, Zingari in Germany, Caignanyok in Hungary, Tsigani in Slavic countries, Tshengler in Turkey, Sisech Hindu (black Indians) in Persia, Bohemians in France, (having arrived thither from Bohemia); also nicknamed Mattois, Gueux, Cagoux, and their language Blesquin in France; Zieh-Gauner (wandering rogues) in Germany, Heathens in Holland, Tartars in Sweden, &c. As they are ignorant of their origin, and as history has failed to record their migrations, there are very many opinions on the subject. Hassel and Schirak attempted to connect them with a tribe of Herodotus, north of the lower Ister (Danube), reported to be of Median origin. Buttner suggested, and J. C. C. Rudiger, Bameister, and Pallas affirmed, and Grallmann proved, their origin from India, whence they were driven by the ravages of Tamerlane, and where they belonged to the Soodra caste, or rather Parialis. Vulcanius Frisch, and Wagenseil assert that they are but robbers; so also Lauri Hetvas, who considers their language as a mere periphrasis (jargon) of banditti. Hiob Ludolf gave a list of words supposed to be Egyptian, but which are rather Slavic. There are many roving tribes in India which resemble the gypsies; for instance, the Thuk-raj and Chandala outcasts, the Panchpiri and Basigara or Nuta, observed by D. Richardson, and others by Bishop Heber; the Tchilingani, robbers near the mouth of the Indus, where our Zingari may have been gold-washers, according to Karl Ritter. Some connect them with the Strabo's Siginai in the Caucasus, others with the Usbeks. Pauli V. Bartholomeo and Alter derive them from Guzerat, Pallas from Mooltan. Organized gypsy bands first appeared about 1417 in Germany. They numbered about 14,000 in Italy as early as 1422. On April 14, 1427, arrived at Paris from Bohemia (they said) a band of 120 strangers, claiming to be Christians of lower Egypt who had been expelled by the Saracens. They said they had confessed to his holiness Martin V., who, as a penance for sins committed on the way, had ordered them to traverse the world for seven years without sleeping in beds. They had among them a duke, a count, 10

do.) have issued from their own melodies wide Hungarian psalms, or through them are not easily forgot have indeed become property of other nations in some of our less wonderful is the their wild dances. They are one of the most geniuses, so to The real truth about them, and religion, we kept a secret. The one who has lived so long their entire catechism the three precepts: people—be faithful to and never pay any (owing to your own received with the same which has to be app statements about their toms contained in the Gypsies in Spain.

A day or two ago I visited the camp of one on the west side of the of the Vandalia bridge on the river bank I more. The surroundings and the sudden transition and dust, and crowd the great city to the original simplicity of one as odd in the extreme.

The Express reporter seen a gypsy. He was a woman that the women crones in scarlet cloaks to invite lightning to strike down, and the victims of their strange sinking of them near the tents, fearing victim of their wrath had no distinct idea, ed them with inhuman agency in sorcery, in manner of wonder-porter's education he impress him with doubt and guilelessness of his Zingari. He remembered stories of children who were compelled them many years, an found out by the strength of their right arms an ancestral estates, many beautiful ladies of the founding various bl who had conspired in reporter said to him he would gladly be getting restored to his lost estates, and a mourned because he mark on his arm to see

However, the gypsies his fancy had pain bright, speaking geographically, with ready ways, stamping the common—such as gypsies. In appearance respond with the characteristics of their race

But they are not a The reporter interviewed He said they were "Mumpers," from the

Following is the amount of money
received and paid for the week
ending Saturday, August 9:

Orders issued.....\$1,558 60
Orders paid..... 939 43

A NINE year old youth, was yesterday
drowned by a companion into the hole
used by the bursting of the water pipe
Fourth street, between Eagle and
chestnut, which hole was filled with
water. The little fellow went up to his
neck. Such practical jokes are danger-

A HORSE was quietly traveling along
Fifth street yesterday, with his fellow
racer, drawing a wagon, when somehow
got his foot over the tongue and
dropped it off. Contradictory as it may
appear, the horse left the scene of the
accident with four good feet and his
tongue still in his mouth.

MR. FERRA has further utilized his
recent discovery by making of it a su-
perior scouring substance which cleans
usually well the finest gold and silver
and the most rusty iron. He proposes to
put up thousands of barrels of his "min-
eral paint," and "diamond dust" this
winter, for the spring trade.

THE horse of John Brandt, of Lock-
port was frightened on the Bloomington
road, near Thirteenth street, yesterday,
away and threw Mr. Brandt violent-
ly to the ground, causing him serious
injury. Dr. Roberts was speedily called,
and everything that the friends can do is
being done for the injured man.

Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, August 9—8 P. M.—For
the north-west and thence to Missouri,
barometer, warm, cloudy weather
and local storms are probable. For the
upper lakes and thence to the lower Ohio
valley, northeast and southeast winds
and partly cloudy weather, followed by
falling barometer and occasional storms.

Transfers of Real Estate.

The following transfers of real estate
have been made since last report:
William A. Atkins to John W. Mur-
phy, lot in Barton Place for \$1,000.
George W. Bass to Nancy E. Kyle, lot
Denn's subdivision for \$1,000.
Edward Roll to Israel and Mary A.
Clark, 80 acres in Pierson township for
\$100.

THE following letters remain dead at
postoffice, for want of proper postage.
not properly stamped by next Satur-
day they will be sent to the dead letter
office:

Miss Rosa Duvall, Baltimore, Md.
Mr. Whithead, Marshall, Ill.
J. D. Callihan, Cincinnati, Ohio.
James S. Galloway, Hillsdale, Mich.
C. D. Hunter, Paris, Ill.
Samuel J. Everett, Rockville, Ind.

Real Estate.

J. J. Brackebush sold yesterday for
\$4,000. The lot is 84 feet
wide on the east side of north Sixth street, im-
mediately north of the Vandavia railroad.

Mr. Brackebush also sold two lots in
his subdivision, to Thos. W. Harper
for \$800.

A transaction involving \$50,000 was
closed yesterday. The particulars will
be given to the public in a few days.

Two Railroad Collisions.

The first was night before last, on the

The buildings for which the ten se-
lected architects are to furnish designs,
consist of:

1. The main exposition building, cov-
ering not less than twenty acres of
ground.

2d. The memorial hall, covering not
more than five acres.

3d. The art gallery, covering about two
acres.

The first of this building is to be de-
molished after the close of the exposi-
tion, and so is the art gallery, although
it is to be used for a residence, where
they were consulted on occult matters by
great numbers of the citizens. Finally,
the bishop of Paris had them removed,
and excommunicated those who had con-
sulted them. Their credentials were
doubtless spurious. Notwithstanding
their removal from Paris, they continued
to wander in France, and other lands
succeeded them. From France they
crossed into England. Severe laws were
passed against them, but these measures,
not being simultaneous in the various
states, failed of their effect. Francis I.
ordered them to leave France on pain of
being sent to the galleys without trial
whenever caught; and later, in 1500, the
states general of Orleans condemned
them to perpetual banishment.

The programme submitted to the arch-
itects for the preliminary competition is
brief and allows the competitors almost
entire latitude, except upon the classifi-
cation of the exposition, in which the
committee on plans state that it is the
intention as far as the nature of the ob-
jects will permit, to arrange them in the
building in the sequence and relative
positions indicated by the classification
or departments, as follows:

1. Raw materials—Minerals, vegetable
and animal.
2. Materials and manufactures used
for food or in the arts.
3. Textile and filled fabrics—Apparel,
costumes and ornaments for the person.
4. Furniture and manufactures of gen-
eral use in construction and in dwellings.
5. Tools, implements, machines and
processes.
6. Waters and transportation.
7. Apparatus and methods for the in-
crease and diffusion of knowledge.
8. Engineering, public works, archi-
tecture.
9. Plastic and graphic arts.
10. Objects illustrating efforts for the
improvement of the physical, intellectual
and moral condition of man.

It is also intended to place the objects
from the different states and countries, to-
gether. The two methods of grouping—
the geographical and the systematic
—were combined in the uni-
versal exhibition in Paris 1867,
are recommended, as this facilitates
comparison and study, and at the same
time shows clearly the products of each
nation separately. This is an important
feature in the plans of an international
exhibition, as the educational effects of
this system are much greater than any
other yet devised. The Vienna exhibi-
tion, in which this double system was
not adopted, is for this reason another
failure. The grouping is only geographi-
cal, and causes considerable annoyance
without any benefit.

Forty-four plans have been submitted
to the committee. These plans have been
on public exhibition in the main hall
of the Old University building, in Phil-
adelphia, and the committee, from these
plans has selected all the elements to
form the programme for the definitive
competition, which is very likely to be
concluded before the next congress meets,
and to which the plan adopted must be
submitted.

"Ting" Among the Boot Blacks.

Boot blacks of Terre Haute are a pe-
culiar class. Little, ragged and dirty,
they excite the sympathy of the philan-
thropist. Though seemingly without or-
ganization or leader, they have an or-
ganization which suits their purposes.
They have shown their knowledge of
"the ways that are dark," by forming a
"ring," which "ring" resolves that twenty
boot blacks can run the city, and that
these twenty will wage blood none, black
eye and break box war, on all interlopers.

who had been expelled by the Saracens.
They said they had confessed to his hol-
iness Martin V., who, as a penance for
sins committed on the way, had ordered
them to traverse the world for seven
years without sleeping in beds. They
had among them a duke, a count, 10
lords, and a number of women. The
women wore gold ear rings, and had
black, glossy hair. They professed the
gifts of fortune-telling and palmistry,
and were great thieves. The authorities
would not permit them within the city of
Paris, but assigned them, for residence,
where they were consulted on occult matters by
great numbers of the citizens. Finally,
the bishop of Paris had them removed,
and excommunicated those who had con-
sulted them. Their credentials were
doubtless spurious. Notwithstanding
their removal from Paris, they continued
to wander in France, and other lands
succeeded them. From France they
crossed into England. Severe laws were
passed against them, but these measures,
not being simultaneous in the various
states, failed of their effect. Francis I.
ordered them to leave France on pain of
being sent to the galleys without trial
whenever caught; and later, in 1500, the
states general of Orleans condemned
them to perpetual banishment.

Their language (Romany Tschib),
though split into different dialects,
has remained almost the only
tie which binds the widely-scattered
nomad members together. Those of
their branches who for centuries have
had no intercourse with each other,
would, although the strange elements in
the other's speech would be incompre-
hensible to them, yet recognize each
other at once by certain words and for-
mulas indelibly written in the memory
of the whole race. The outward appear-
ance of the gypsies, who have been pro-
nounced by competent writers to be one
of the handsomest races of humanity,
varies in some degree according to the
climate under which they are born, and
in which they roam. Their chief char-
acteristics, however, remain everywhere
the same: tawnyness of skin; slightly pro-
jecting, but agreeably formed cheek-
bones; long hair, of the color and lustre
of coal; large black eyes, exquisitely
shaped mouths, ruddy lips, teeth of a
dazzling whiteness, slenderness and agi-
lity of limb, expressive features, and well-
proportioned, often elegant build. Their
women are, indeed, exquisitely beauti-
ful when young, but they lose their good
looks at a very early period, partly on
account of the squalor of their habits,
and partly from their unsettled and pre-
carious life. Like children, they are
fond of showy colors in dress, and do
not disdain to adorn themselves with
even dubious trinkets and fine garments
in a forward state of decay; but they
always arrange their clothes, however
poor, with great taste. Of their other
qualities, their manners and customs,
they were, and still are, supposed to be
cowardly, revengeful, and treacherous;
that they allow themselves to be used as
spies, are the associates of robbers and
thieves, and that their women, chaste
themselves, ply all sorts of questionable
trades, chiefly selling poisons, and act-
ing as go-betweens. It is further said
that their language has no word for God,
immortality, soul—that, in fact, they
have no religion whatever; that their
marriages, contracted very early, are not
binding; that they were, or are, wont to
eat their parents; and that they are al-
together a very criminal race. How much
of all these charges are more founded on
fact than their intercourse with domes-

respond with the do-
characteristic of their r
But they are not
The reporter inter-
He said they were
"Mumpert," from t
On being asked wh
said they were hall
lish. He said they
guage, lived in ten
summer, and in ho
"Do you ever go
"No, go north."
"Where did you
"In Ohio."
"How many of y
"Ten or twelve."
"You do not have
"No, I have been
eral years, and lost
"Most English a
hair, eyes and en
all dark complex
black."

"Well, did you
man have black ha
"Are you all one
"No."

All attempts at d
ty proved fruitless.
skillful in turning
quite evident that
Irish; they looked
or Italians. Still h
they were Irish, an
they were from "th
"The north of D
is a city."

"Were you ever t
"No."

"Then you don't
Thus some of hi
fabrications. So t
could be relied on
as his manner was v
half grin on his fac
"How do you mai
"We have money.
"But that will no
"We live on the i
"There are bands
scattered through t
all have money?"

"Well, some peo
and stealing. I kne
"There were tw
wagons of people at
mer, and their wag
very fine and cos
where they are?"

"No."
"Don't you keep
other?"

"No; every man
ness."

The reporter did
that was intended as

"Do you men neve
"No; we are not w
"Why can the won
they know about oth
"I can't tell; they
"Why should not
tell fortunes as well
"Some of them do.
"I never saw one."

He was a very h
with grey beard an
women were also
seemed as much as h
blankets under the t
in a twenty-room hou
Finally, the reports
with the main fortu
died, (all were brig
woman, apparently th
The two sat upon a
apart from the rest.
ning were just comi
big, round and gloriou